The People's Korea

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GI Seeks Political Asylum in Pyongyang

An American soldier crossed the Demilitarized Zone on April 28, denounced the United States for deploying forces in south Korea and asked the DPRK Government for political asylum.

It is the first defection by an American to Pyongyang in 17 years and the fifth since the Korean War ended in 1953.

A KCNA dispatch from Pyongyang said, a soldier "crossed the Military Demarcation Line and came over to the northern half of the Republic on the morning of August 28." It identified him as "Pfc. Joseph T. White assigned to the 3rd squad, 3rd platoon, 'A' company, 31st Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division," of the U.S. army.

The KCNA report said White sought refuge because he believed, "it is a wrong policy for the U.S. Government to send American youths to the far-off Korean soil, an alien land, and force upon them an army life against the Korean people" and he had thought it "shameful to take part in such an aggressive act."

"He is now under kind protection of the competent organ," added the report.

There have been four earlier defections by American personnel since the 1953 armistice. The last was in 1965.

Joseph T. White (KCNA)

Contradicting Response from Pyongyang, Seoul: Chon Junta Wants $4 Bil.

The Aug. 26 statement issued by chief cabinet secretary Miyazawa Kiichi to clarify the stand of the Japanese Government on the history textbook revision issue has drawn sharply contradicting responses from Pyongyang and Seoul.

For fear that the promised $4 billion aid could not come from Tokyo because of the controversy, the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan unhesitatingly accepted and played up the Japanese statement.

South Korean minister of culture and information Li Jin Hi justified the acceptance by the junta of the Japanese pledge "in order to build up good neighborly relations between the two countries."

How can such relations be built on the distortions of history? The attitude of the south Korean junta reveals its nature as a Japanese and American client and money-minded.

The Pyongyang response was detected in a statement issued on Aug. 26 by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Rejecting the statement of the Japanese Government as a too loosely-and evasively-worded pledge, Chongryun called it an "ulterior intention to avoid the sincere amendments to the history textbooks."

Chongryun Vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu reading the statement to the Japanese press branded the Japanese governmental statement "an insincere excuse which can satisfy nobody."

The south Korean people, as analysed by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and reported in local dailies, are very dissatisfied with the Aug. 26 statement of the Tokyo Government and in particular with its ugly acceptance by the junta.

Follows a round-up.

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S. Korean Response: Mixed

While the south Korean public remain deeply dissatisfied, the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan accepted on Aug. 28 the statement of the Japanese Government made public the previous day pledging to make amendments to history textbook descriptions of Japan's aggressive behavior during the last world war.

Without specifying the contents of the promised textbook amendments which are planned to be made in two years, the Japanese Government tried to calm the anger expressed in Peking, Pyongyang, south Korea and other Asian countries over the Japanese history textbooks which downplay or rationalize Japan's wartime aggressive conduct and atrocities against the Asian nations.

Japanese Foreign Ministry analysists, according to the Aug. 29 morning edition of The Asahi Shimbun, expressed fear that the Japanese statement, very evasive in language, might fail to alleviate the popular resentment in south Korea. They predicted that "the popular sentiments which developed into anti-Japanese campaigns would escalate and explode again, depending on the attitude of the Tokyo Government."

The evening dailies in Seoul, The Dong-A Ilbo, The Chung-Ang Ilbo and the Kyonghyang Simmun on Aug. 27 made critical comments on the statement of the Tokyo Government.

The Dong-A Ilbo wrote that "the acceptance by Seoul of the Japanese pledge means not the end of the controversy but the beginning of the issue."

The Kyonghyang Simmun and The Chung-Ang Ilbo, quoting professors and other intellectuals, hinted that the diplomatic solution could never satisfy the public and warned against the hasty solution motivated by the desire to get aid postponed over the textbook issue.

Chongryun Speaks for Pyongyang

Meeting the Japanese press on Aug. 28, Chongryun vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu in a statement of the Chongryun CSC severely criticized the Aug. 26 statement of chief cabinet secretary Miyazawa as poorly insufficient.

He called for a sincere penitence and apology for the crimes of the past Japanese imperialists against the Korean people and demanded correct accounts of the crimes in history textbooks on a basis of historical facts.

The Chongryun statement said: "The statement of the Japanese Government is an insincere excuse which can satisfy nobody."

Recalling the public demand in Japan and abroad for correct descriptions in textbooks of Japan's wartime crimes, the Chongryun statement said: "The Japanese authorities should naturally be sincere and serious enough to amend on a basis of facts the distorted descriptions of the history of aggression and crimes in school textbooks. However, there is found no clearcut reference to the concrete contents as to the issue of how to correct what."

This, vice-Chairman Li declared, reveals the ulterior intention to avoid the sincere amendments to the history textbooks by making the issue ambiguous."

The vice-Chairman called particular attention to the lack of any reference in the statement of the

(Continued on page 8)

Northern Chondoists Call on Their Brothers in S. Korea, Abroad to Shake Hands with Communists

The August 23-24 Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party, in an appeal adopted at the end of the congress, endorsed the proposed plan to reunify the divided country by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and called upon Chondoists in south Korea and abroad to "unite and cooperate with the communists." (See Appeal on Page 8)

The two-day congress held in Pyongyang adopted a decision on the review of the work of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party (the first agenda item) and discussed the revision of the party programme and rules (the second agenda item) and adopted a decision.

It adopted an appeal to the Chondoists in south Korea and abroad.

It also elected the central leading bodies of the party (the third agenda item) and reelected Chong Sin Hyok Chairman of the Central Committee.

Choe Hui Jun and Li Kuk Ryop were elected vice-chairmen, Chong Sin Hyok, Choe Hui Jun, Li Duk Ryop, Kim Jong Ho and Chong Gum Sok members of the Presidium of the Central Committee.

The congress was attended by delegates and observers selected at the regional party organizations of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

In his report on the work of the Central Committee of the party, Chairman Chong Sin Hyok said, "During the period under review the Chondist Chongu Party put it up as its most important task to achieve, above all, a harmony and unity of people in the building of a welfare society for the people and directed the primary efforts to the spiritual transformation of people."

"Respected President Kim Il Sung," the reporter stressed, "is the center of a harmony and unity uniting the whole members of the society in a big family."

Noting that the Chondoist Chongu Party faces the heavy task to build a complete socialist society by energetically accelerating the socialist construction, the Chairman urged all the party members to "strengthen the people's government and enhance its function and role in every way."

Mr. Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made a congratulatory speech.

He called the past relation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Chondoist Chongu Party "a good example of collaboration and unity between political parties with differing political views and isms."

Congratulatory speeches were made by Ryom Guk Ryol, vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and Ryo Yon Gu, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Party members who spoke at the 6th congress stressed that all the people who love the country must courageously turn out to smash the anti-communist policy of the United States and the south Korean military junta and accomplish the cause of national reunification through alliance and collaboration with communism, closely rallied under the banner of reunification and national salvation, transcending the difference in ideology, idea, system and religious belief.

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The Chondoist Chongu Party was formed in February, 1946 based on the idea of united front of President Kim Il Sung.

Way back in the 1930s, the then General Kim Il Sung succeeded in having followers of the Chondo Religion and other religionists fight in the anti-Japanese national united front.

The Chondo Religion is a religion originating in Korea aimed at the establishment of a Utopia where Heaven and Man are united as one.

The Chondo Religion was started by Choe Je U in 1860. At that time the religion was called "Tonghak." Its name was changed to Chondogyo (Chondo Religion) in 1906.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, General Kim Il Sung used to tell anti-Japanese fighters assigned to political affairs, " . . . You must teach them that there must be a fatherland even for religious followers, that there is no freedom of belief for religious believers in a colonized country, and that only when the country wins independence can they be guaranteed freedom of religion. . . ."

Korea-Iran Agreement on Economic Cooperation Signed in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, August 22 (KCNA) – An agreement on economic and technical cooperation and trade was signed in Pyongyang on August 21 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Iranian Government economic delegation headed by Behzad Nabavi, Minister of Heavy Industry, and A. Nahavandian, Iranian Ambassador to Korea.

The agreement was signed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and head of the delegation Behzad Nabavi.

Japanese Teachers Hold Hiroshima Juche Seminar

The 6th National Seminar on the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers was held on Aug. 19 at the Miyuki Hall in Hiroshima City, in celebration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was sponsored by the Liaison Council of the Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers and the Executive Committee for the Seminar in Hiroshima Prefecture.

It was attended by more than 200 school teachers from all parts of Japan.

The seminar heard a keynote report, a commemorative lecture and study and practical reports.

The seminar unanimously adopted letters to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The 6th National Seminar on the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers was held on Aug. 19 at the Miyuki Hall in Hiroshima City. More than 200 teachers were present on the occasion.

The seminar began with an opening address made by Ishida Akira, Executive Chairman of the Hiroshima Prefectural Teachers' Union.

Tsuyuki Kiichiro, Chairman of the Liaison Council of the Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers, spoke on behalf of the sponsors.

Guest speakers included Yamamoto Kazuo, Chief Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Teachers' Union and Pak Kwang Taek, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan.

A congratulatory message from Higashitani Toshio, President of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works was read by Ishihara Chuji, vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Teachers' Union of Osaka Prefecture.

Congratulatory telegrams were from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kim Il Sung University and others.

A keynote report was made by Ohiro Sunao, Secretary-General of the Liaison Council of the Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers.

Referring to the great significance of the seminar, he recalled an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima for the first time in human history and cited growing international public demands for an anti-nuclear, anti-war and peaceful world.

Referring to the controversial history textbook revisions, he branded the textbook revisions of the Japanese authorities as an attempt to justify the past war of imperialist aggression and the accompanying colonial policy.

He outlined a five-point action platform for the coming one year:

Firstly, to deepen studies of the Juche idea;

Secondly, to disseminate the Juche idea and largely expand the membership and scope of the societies for Juche studies independently and creatively in conformity with the diversified demand of various places of Japan;

Thirdly, to carry out a creative exchange between students and teachers including Japan and Korea, with attention to Korean schools in this country;

Fourthly, to launch a movement for solidarity with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan and others, in support of the Korea's reunification and the proposal to establish a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; and

Fifthly, to utilize "Korea Tomorrow" No. 3 (A collection of their impressions on Korea by delegates of the Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers. They have visited Korea in summer every year since 1976, at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.) as a reference for study of Juche and to let one person take charge of five members.

A commemorative lecture was given by Imabori Seiji, President at Hiroshima Women's University, on the "Juche Idea and Non-Nuclear Armaments."

Study and practical reports were made by Yokobori Shoichi, Member of the Society for Study of the Juche Idea in Chiba Prefecture, on the "70 Years of Revolutionary Activities of President Kim Il Sung"; Matsuo Tsukasa, Member of the Himeji Society for the Study of Korean Issue, on the "Socialist Construction and Education of Korea"; Takeda Yutaka, Secretary-General of the Council of People of Yamaguchi Prefecture to Support the Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on "Korea's Reunification and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo"; Teraoka Shoso, vice-Chairman of the Teachers' Union of Hiroshima Prefecture, on "Progress and Prospect of the Hiroshima Prefectural Movement for Study of the Korean Affairs."

A special resolution was passed, calling for prompt and appropriate correction of school textbook distortions.

A Hiroshima appeal was also adopted, demanding an opposition to nuclear war and arms race.

It was decided at the meeting that the 7th meeting will be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido on August next year.

Peruvian, Malagasy and Bangladesh Papers on Korea's Successes

El Diario

The Peruvian paper "El Diario" July 25 carried a photograph of President Kim Il Sung among foreign artists and printed "Aspect of People's Korea", impressions of Korea by a delegation of San Marcos National University, Peru.

The impressions said:

Respected President Kim Il Sung is a hero who led the two revolutionary wars to victory and converted Korea into an industrialised and politically independent non-aligned country in a brief period of time. Korea which was advertised to be unable to rise up again even in 100 years after the war. This is why the Korean people respect so deeply their leader and are rallied rockfirm around him. One can not find such a thing in any other country of the world.

Unidad

A recent issue of the Peruvian Paper "Unidad" carried impressions of Korea by Peruvian actor Pas Torita.

The impressions said:

We visited Korea to congratulate the respected leader President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday.

Everything we saw and heard in Korea was so new and wonderful that we didn't know whether we were dreaming or awake. Even now in our thought we frequently sink deep into a beautiful fantastic world.

In particular, respected President Kim Il Sung loves the people so warmly and the people respect him so deeply that one can hardly believe by other's explanation without directly visiting Korea.

All parts of Korea are clean and splendid in which everyone is evenly well off without any worry.

Poor quarters and paupers have long disappeared there and the words "unemployed" and "tax" have become old words understood only by old men.

The Korean arts have developed to the highest level.

I am a pure actor not belonging to any political party and a commoner fed with Western propaganda against socialism. I tried to see and think objectively from the first time. The reality of socialist Korea was too different from what I had heard about it.

New Nation

The Bangladesh paper "New Nation" August 6 printed an article titled "Independent National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" introducing the economic development of the DPRK.

The paper says:

The continued development and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and happy life of the Korean people are the precious fruition of a solid independent national economy provided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Along the line of building an independent national economy set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people made vigorous endeavours after the war to work an epochal miracle – carrying out in a brief period of 14 years the task of industrialisation which took others one whole century, even a few centuries.

The economy of Korea has developed uninterruptedly at a high tempo in reliance upon her own raw materials and technique, not affected by an economic depression sweeping the whole world.

Today Korea firmly ensures the Juche character of the national economy by securing raw materials needed for economic construction with her own rich natural resources.

Korea which could not properly manufacture even a simple farm implement in the past now turns out various kinds of large-size machines, precision machines and comprehensive sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories.

Introducing Korea's agricultural successes in detail, the paper stresses that Korea has made tremendous development in the agricultural field, too.

The paper carries a photograph showing the Taean General Heavy Machine Works.

The July 27 issue of the paper introduced the development of the DPRK's chemical industry in an article captioned "Production of Chemical Goods Increases in Korea."

Atrika

The Malagasy paper "Atrika" August 6 carried an article titled "Korean Arts Throw Bright Rays".

Noting that all spheres of arts such as film, opera, music, dance, acrobatics and the fine arts have made remarkable development in Korea, the article says:

Korean arts effected a revolutionary turn in the 1970's and greeted the heyday of Juche arts by vigorously advancing along the road of creation and innovation, upholding the Juche-oriented literary and art idea advanced by President Kim Il Sung and the original policy on literature and arts of dear Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il.

A great many revolutionary films of high ideological and artistic plane which grasp the hearts of all honest people of the world and stir them to boundless emotion have been created in Korea.

The revolutionary films "Sea of Blood", "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man," "A Flower Girl" and "An Jung Gun Shoots Hirobumi Ito" adapted from immortal classic masterpieces created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle came as a great hit not only to Korea but also to the world stage. In the meantime, monumental revolutionary films such as "Mt. Paekdu" and "Star of Korea" brilliantly portraying the great leader of the working class were released one after another.

And the feature film "The Fourteenth Winter" creating the noble typical model of man of new type and the long series of films "Unknown Heroes" giving a comprehensive depiction of the ideological and spiritual world of revolutionaries who devoted their all to the glorious struggle for the freedom and independence of the country, are rare successes achieved by Korean film art in recent days, which leave deep impressions on world people.

It is for their excellent ideological and artistic content that the Korean films attract the minds of the world people with such great influence.

The organic combination of high ideological and artistic plane, the complete unity of noble content and refined style are possible only in the Korean film that portrays an independent live man and relies on communist humanics serving man and creative method of socialist realism.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has established the tradition of Juche-based film art and developed and enriched it through the great work of filmizing the immortal classic masterpieces created by President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and portraying the leader of the working class.

He founded communist humanics and the theory of seed, propounded original literary and art theories and new creative methods and gave clear-cut answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in all spheres of arts. Thus, the Korean arts have witnessed a new revolutionary turn in the contents and styles of revolutionary art such as revolutionary film, revolutionary opera and revolutionary drama and in the creative systems and creative methods.

The paper goes on to note that such revolutionary operas as "Sea of Blood" and "A Flower Girl", music and dance masterpieces such as the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" and the revolutionary drama "The Mountain Shrine" have been created.

It further says:

The Korean arts in their heyday are playing the role of a powerful ideological weapon for remodelling the people's ideology and transforming society and discharging their mission to teach the truth of the revolutionary struggle to the people and give them wisdom and strength.

The Korean arts will shine brighter under brilliant rays of the original literary and art idea and theories of Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il, the dear leader and outstanding guide of arts.

The paper also carries photographs showing an aspect of the development of arts in the DPRK.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (15)

V. Modernization of Agriculture

(Continued from The People's Korea, July 30)

After World War II more than 80 countries were liberated in the world. For the developing countries, including newly liberated ones, which accounted for about two-third of the total world population, the problems of food and poverty were the important tasks to be solved after their liberation. These problems are still posed to them as the more important ones.

According to FAO, 60 percent of the total population of developing countries are suffering from undernourishment or malnutrition. The Department of Agriculture of the U.S. also stated that the average grain shortage in developing countries, except socialist countries, reached 32.9 million tons in 1973-1975. FAO estimates that the figure will increase to 85 million tons in 1985, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture gives 48.9 million tons.

Not only developing countries, but also advanced countries and other countries suffer from food shortages, including the world's first socialist state, the Soviet Union, which imports a great amount of grain even today, 60-odd years after the revolution.

Just after the liberation food was short in north Korea, too. The average daily supply of grain was 600 g for workers engaged in heavy work, 500 g for ordinary workers, 400 g for office workers and 300 g for dependents. The grains supplied included rice, millets and other cereals.

However, in 1979 or in about 30 years after the liberation, the DPRK, overcoming difficulties caused by national division and the Korean War, scored an annual grain production of 9 million tons, which could be supplied to the total 17 million population. This figure was 4.8 times that in the immediate post-liberation period. The average per-capita grain output reached 529 kg, or 2.6 times that in the post-liberation period.

It has completely solved its food problem today. Moreover, it exports rice and maize to over 20 countries, including the Soviet Union, China and Indonesia.

It also made great successes in eliminating poverty and hard work in agriculture.

Before the liberation when feudalistic landlords owned most of the country's farmland, peasants were engaged in small-scale farming, using hoes and cattle at most. However, today, under a large-scale socialist cooperative management, irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization have been realized and are being further accelerated. Electrification of the rural areas and irrigation of paddy fields have been completed and irrigation projects of non-paddy fields are in progress today. A full-cycle mechanization system of rice cultivation has been established while land cultivation and rice planting have been mostly mechanized. In 1977, about 6 tractors operated per 100 hectares in plain areas and about 5 tractors in mountainous areas on an average.

The present task for agriculture is to provide 5 hectares of paddy fields or 10 hectares of non-paddy fields per cooperative member to be managed. Many farms have already reported as they have attained this task.

Once backward farms – so backward that such words as "thatched-roof houses" and "poor in spring without any food" used to be spoken about peasants in the past – have changed into socialist farms in about 30 years. Today, importance is attached to the task of narrowing down the gap between industrial labor and agricultural labor and between workers' and peasants' living standard.

The DPRK showed the world an answer to the question of solving food shortage and poverty, through successful development of its agriculture which attracts the great attention of people in the world.

Many foreigners who visit the DPRK, admire its stable and developed agriculture and want to learn the course which the DPRK followed in developing its agriculture.

Its development can be classified into three main stages. The first stage represents the Land Reform just after the liberation (March 1946). In this stage, suppression and plunder by the landlord system were done away with and peasants who accounted for about 74 percent of the total population at that time became landholders. The second stage corresponds to the socialist cooperativization of agriculture just after the Korean War (Aug. 1953 – Aug. 1958). This brought to the peasants the elimination of small-scale private farming and establishment of a large-scale socialist managing system. The third stage marked the development of a large-scale socialist managing system which was promoted by peasants themselves, with the support of workers and the state. This greatly contributed toward narrowing down the gap between industry and agriculture, as the role of the system was strengthened and the modernization of agriculture was promoted. The DPRK's agriculture developed toward industrialized agriculture, and backwardness in agriculture, leftovers of the old exploiting society, was completely overcome.

These three stages represented the courses along which the transformation and the remaking of nature was realized as an object of agricultural production. The struggle to transfo...n old rural society and nature was the process of liberating agricultural production from natural limitations, through irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization and it was the course of liberating peasants from the restrictions of feudalistic landownership and small-scale private farming in the old society.

The basic principles were maintained by the WPK and the Government of the DPRK which have developed the country's agriculture to the present status.

First: They regarded peasants as masters of struggles in the rural revolution and agricultural construction. Since peasants accounted for most part of the total population just after the liberation, without changing them into masters of struggle, the old rural society would have remained unchanged for thousands of years, and no agricultural development would have been achieved. The role of the Party and the Government was to accelerate and support agricultural development, leading peasants to be true masters of the rural areas.

Second: In keeping with the development of industry, they consistently strengthened economic support from industry to agriculture. The agricultural tax in kind which was the only tax peasants had to pay, was completely abolished in 1966. Financial support from industry, and state expenditures for agricultural production and peasants' raised living standards, were increased year after year. As a result, the fixed assets of cooperative farms came to account for 66.4 percent of the total state property in 1974.

Together with these basic principles, a major key to the agricultural development of the DPRK is to be found in the Three Revolutions which were officially proclaimed in 1970 – the ideological revolution to educate people with the advanced ideology of the working class, while eliminating their old ideas and consciousness; the technical revolution to raise the levels of technology and improve facilities and equipment of production; and the cultural revolution to heighten the levels of general education and culture and to develop sanitation, living, culture and welfare facilities as well as to introduce new lifestyles and customs.

The Party and the Government consistently followed these lines, giving priority to the ideological revolution, so that all the requirements were simultaneously met in the development of agriculture in the past 30 years.

Ratio of State Expenditure for Irrigation, Irrigated Farmland, Output of Farm Machines and Chemical Fertilizers with 100 for 1946

	1947	1948	1949
State Expenditure for Irrigation	494	1,740	---
Irrigated Farmland	117	125	132
Farm Machine Output	---	---	2,000
Chemical Fertilizer Output	171	184	241

Source: Development of the National Economy of Our Country in 1948-1958, the National Press, Pyongyang

Peasants driving a namepole into their farmland they were provided by the Government as a result of the Land Reform.

Agricultural Techniques

After Land Reform

As a result of the Land Reform, peasants' political consciousness was raised and their initiation and unity were strengthened. In the struggle for labor and technical transformations, great successes were also attained.

Agricultural output was rapidly increased as the first autumn after the Land Reform saw a crop of 1.89 million tons from 1.86 million hectares of cultivated land. However, the average per-tan *(one tan is about 1/4 acre)* rice output was very low. This was mainly because of three reasons

First: Since irrigation systems were still in a poor state, many fields depended on rainfall for irrigation. Of the total paddy fields of 467,800 hectares, irrigated paddy fields accounted for only 156,000 hectares (33.4 percent); Second: Fertilizers were not sufficiently applied. In 1949 the average per-tan application of fertilizers was only 13.1 kg which was lower than it was in the pre-liberation period; Third: Farm machines were backward. As of 1940, most farm machines were traditional machines. On an average, one rural household owned only 0.29 plows, 1.81 hoes and 1.48 sacks. Because of poverty, peasants could not buy cattle or plows.

In such a situation, the Party and the Government urged peasants to "greet the first spring after the liberation with increased production" and "not to leave any small plot of land uncultivated," and to "cultivate all of them". They encouraged peasants to increase cultivated land, planting land, particularly paddy fields, and to expand the irrigation system and to increase per-tan crop from both paddy and non-paddy fields.

The Party and the Government supplied peasants with cattle, farming implements and seeds they had confiscated from landlords. They also provided them with tens of thousands heads of cattle which they bought in mountainous areas. Peasants could borrow money from rich peasants for cattle which they used in common. Rich peasants and middle-class peasants shared seeds with poor peasants, in response to the Government's call.

With the increased enthusiasm of workers, production of farm machines and fertilizers increased. Fertilizers were provided to the peasants who were allowed to pay for fertilizer with their products. Establishment of peasants' bank and consumers' cooperative associations enabled the peasants to borrow money for their machines, fertilizers and daily necessities, while protecting them from plunder by usurers and speculative merchants. This also contributed toward increasing agricultural production.

Then the Land Reclamation Law was proclaimed in 1946. The newly reclaimed land was exempted from agricultural tax in kind for three years by law. The Party and the Government actively led and supported this work.

Irrigation work was also promoted at high speed. The irrigation system was nationalized under the Law on Irrigation System Management, and came to be managed properly. The Government earmarked a large allocation out of the state budget for the construction of new irrigation systems – 28.6 million won in 1946, 155 million won in 1947 and 441.54 million won in 1948. Peasants also actively participated in the construction work. Of the total areas of irrigated land of 22,126 hectares, farmland irrigated by systems constructed by the Government totaled 19,758 hectares, and land irrigated by systems built by peasants 2,368 hectares in 1947. In 1948 the former became 9,038 hectares and the latter 4,152 hectares, out of the total of 13,188 hectares.

Of the total land where cultivation had been suspended, 26.702 hectares came to be cultivated again in 1948 and 20,000 hectares of land were newly brought under cultivation. Many peasants enthusiastically developed multiple cropping systems to increase agricultural production.

The Land Reform eliminated the feudalistic land ownership and changed the peasants into masters of farmland. It established solid foundations for eliminating the backward farming method, backward culture, customs and all the other undesirable undevelopments in the rural areas, while liberating peasants from feudalistic shackles on agricultural production and the peasantry.

However, this was the only first step toward solving the rural question. To develop agriculture on a full scale, economic national independence had to be achieved so that various farm machines, chemical fertilizers and farm medicines could be mass produced and supplied to the peasants. Furthermore, a system for the research and development of agricultural scientific technology had to be established.

(To be continued)

South Korean Workers' Anti-U.S. Militancy

Of late the south Korean workers have been very active in their struggle for survival. As the case of workers of the U.S.-owned Control Data Korea Co. clearly indicates, their struggle have increasingly been anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Du Hwan in nature. Coupled with growing anti-American sentiments among the grass roots, the militancy of the workers poses a great threat to the existence of the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Case of Control Data Korea

South Korea's most serious anti-U.S. labor dispute occurred on June 3 when two American businessmen were held hostage for nine hours by about 100 local female workers at the Control Data Korea Co., a U.S.-owned computer parts plant in Seoul.

The company was in a seven month struggle for wage hikes and better working conditions. The dispute was sharpened on March 13 during the collective bargaining on wages, six of union executives were illegally dismissed. Their reinstatement became a new labour demand. The failure of the local management to find a solution led to a Seoul visit in the beginning of June of the two executives, Roger G. Wheeler and Edward G. Vargon, vice-presidents of the U.S. parent company in Minneapolis. The arrogant attitudes of the Americans angered the striking female workers who in turn kept the two hostages for nine hours.

Their freedom came after the U.S. Embassy in Seoul alerted the south Koreans which ordered riot police to rush to the scene. Fifty-five workers were taken into custody, almost all of them young girls.

The Control Data Korea Co declared on July 20 its decision to close down its Seoul plant indefinitely. The closure decision gave new ammunition to the strikers: about 50 workers demonstrated at the ministry of labor, demanding its revocation.

The Chon junta was told to refrain from interfering in the rehiring of the six former activists. During second demonstrations staged on July 13, 47 women workers were detained by riot police.

The union members on July 7 held an emergency meeting where a resolution was passed. It said in part: "We charge the government with following an unpatriotic and anti-national policy. We demand that the government repeal all its oppressive labor laws and change its labor policy in such a way as to democratic labor unions."

The 7-months labor dispute awakened the workers of the U.S. computer firm to the nature of the American investors and the Chon junta backed by them as the main target of their struggle for survival.

The Control Data Korea case marks the first foreign concern to be closed down permanently because of labor disputes. And the Chon junta fears the shutdown may affect other foreign investments.

This case generated widespread public criticism of the junta and the U.S. management and helped rally the dissident community together in anti-U.S. and anti-Chon struggles.

Taegu Workers' Anti-Chon Drive

As largely inspired by the Control Data struggle, the workers in Taegu, South Cholla Province, staged their anti-Chon drive.

According to reports from Seoul, 59 workers of the Sungseen textile plant in that city, on July 1 came up to Seoul and staged a street demonstration, demanding constant payment of wages.

The Sangseen Textile Co., a petrochemical maker in Seoul, in June this year, failed to pay over 30,000,000 won wages to its workers citing its "financial difficulty."

The disgruntled workers repeatedly urged management to pay wages every month. However, their demands were ignored.

The workers travelled to Seoul on July 1 and staged a demonstration in front of the office of labor, calling for an investigation into the financial situation of their company.

Police were ordered to disperse them on charges of violation of "the Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

On July 14 a new labor dispute was caused by workers at Seoul subway construction sites as they staged sit-ins in the company, demanding a regular payment of their wages.

On the evening of July 26, 84 workers sat in for 4 hours in front of Kimpo Bay, on return from the Middle East where tens of thousands of the south Korean workers were engaged in construction and military-related projects.

Background: Serious Economic Ill

Growing discontent among the workers is largely due to Seoul's serious economic doldrums.

The key to south Korea's "high economic growth" was expanding exports. However, of late, due to world-wide recession and their weakened international competitiveness, exports declined in such items as textile, shipbuilding and steel.

In case of textile, "exports recorded minus growth in March from the comparable period of last year." In addition, the backlog for shipbuilding for the first 6 months of this year declined 38 percent from the comparable period of the previous year." *(The Aug. 7 issue of the Tongyang Kyongje Sinmun)*

Reflecting economic recession, a large number of working people are out of job. Around 830,000 people lost their jobs in the first quarter of this year. Even according to data published by the economic planning board, in the same period 3,700 enterprises curtailed operation and over 600 suspended operation or closed doors. In one month of March alone, 630 enterprises reduced operation.

The July 8 issue of the local mass circulation daily Dong-A Ilbo said that the unpaid wages in all big-small and medium-sized enterprises totalled over 8 billion won by July 8.

In an attempt to strengthen surveillance over and suppression of workers' struggle, the office of labor issued to its local offices a directive to "strictly oversee the workers for preventing labor management dispute" in all working places. The order came at a time when a labor dispute was considered imminent over the closure of the Control Data Korea.

Alleging the "intervention of some seditious force", the labor office emphasized that "labor inspectors" should be dispatched to the enterprises to "solve the problems."

Despite this measure, workers will not stop their anti-U.S. and anti-Chon drive because they have belatedly realized that management, the Chon junta and the U.S. are in the same camp against them.

Low Wage Structure

Seoul's export-led "high growth" gave rise to a very problematic industrialization under which big business was allowed to grow inordinately at the expense of the people, most of whom were unable to share in that growth.

One of the major reasons that south Korean exports were able to achieve international competitiveness under the export-first policy was low wages. Even though exporters were receiving enormous aid from the junta, it was difficult for their goods to compete on the world market with these from the industrialized nations. Since south Korea must import raw materials to manufacture goods it had to suppress wages in the manufacturing sector. Moreover, the only thing it could attract foreign investment was cheap labor force.

S. Korean Cartoons

'The last injection?'

THE TAEJON ILBO
JUNE 29, '82

'We have no interests of it'

THE TAEJON ILBO,
JUNE 30, '82

'It stands.'
'No, it doesn't.'

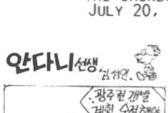
THE TAEGU MAEIL SINNUN,
JULY 9, '82

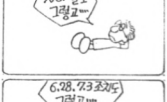
'I don't know what's what.'

THE CHONBUK ILBO,
JULY 21, '82

S. Korean Cartoons

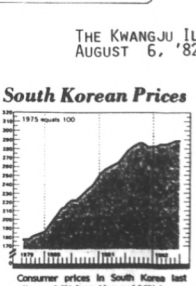
THE CHONBUK ILBO, JULY 20, '82





THE KWANGJU ILBO, AUGUST 6, '82

South Korean Prices



Consumer prices in South Korea last month rose 0.2% from May and 5.2% from a year earlier. The index stood at 289.8.

(The July 20 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal)

"Toyo Keizai"

"Is Chon Regime Truly Secure?"

"At present, south Korea is in a great political and economic upheaval in the wake of a large-scale financial scandal and is in a deep recession . . . There is no way for economy to extricate itself from the present impasse," says a feature article run in the Aug. 7 issue of the Japanese economic weekly "Toyo Keizai" (The Oriental Economist, Japanese edition).

Introduced here are excerpts from articles about Seoul's political and economic crisis. (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

The south Korean economy is in a profound recession, largely as a result of stagnant export. In addition, the aftermath of a large-scale curb market scandal revealed in May has been exerting an unfavorable influence upon the political and economic structures.

Strife within Military

Many sources say that south Korea under President Chon Du Hwan is in the grip of a deep crisis.

On June 24 Chon carried out another cabinet shake-up, the sixth this year, to shore up the sagging credibility of his government in the wake of the financial scandal which led to the jailing of his wife's uncle. There have been 11 full or partial cabinet changes since Chon's first government in September 1980. Frequent cabinet reshuffles are clear evidence to the political turmoil in south Korea.

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former leader of the then Opposition No. 1 New Democratic Party, is now under house arrest because of his remarks made in an interview with The New York Times in May, this year.

Chon's political structure consists of the military, *Chongwadae* (the Blue House, presidential mansion) and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Chon's classmates, 11th graduates from the military academy, wield absolute power over the military. On the other hand, *Chongwadae* secretaries are mostly young generals, 16th–18th graduates from the military academy. The ruling Democratic Justice Party ordered Mr. Choe Bo Hyon, a 11th graduate, to replace Mr. Kwon Jong Dal as secretary general of the party. The top leaders of the party are former members of the National Defense Security Command and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (presently, the Agency for National Security Planning). Rumors have been circulated of late to the effect that there was a coup by some sections of the military, as a result of lounging conflicts between Chon's classmates and the young generals. Uninformed sources in the military said that President Chon was shot and wounded.

In addition to growing discontent among the military, the Christian community here has been leveling stern criticism at the Chon government. Students are raising their voices for democracy.

Military-Administered Economic Dose: No Cure

The main problem that should be tackled now is economic management. Economic experts point out in unison that the root problem lies in the fact that the south Korean economy is controlled by young and senior generals who replaced the purged economic experts.

A series of bold economic reforms, including the June 28 measure and the July 3 measure, warn the people as symptoms heralding a serious economic crisis.

By boosting state spending, Chon government economists hoped to increase private investment and boost domestic demand for Korea-made goods. Under the June 23 economic package:

- All commercial bank lending rates were lowered to 10%.
- Corporate taxes will be slashed to 20% from 33% for listed companies and 38% for non-listed concerns. Then the government believes that the new 10% commercial lending rate and more easy security requirements will allow companies to borrow more easily for capital improvement.
- The government will divert itself by year-end of its controlling interest in two of the country's five commercial banks, the Bank of Seoul & Trust Co. and the Korea First Bank.

The July 3 policies called for real names in curb loan dealings. The policies are called south Korean style "green card" system. The government plans to start to adopt this measure from January, 1983.

However, as these policies are very drastic, the ruling Democratic Justice Party as well as opposition parties and economic experts are making outspoken criticisms of the economic policy planners. Japanese economic experts also predict that these measures will further aggravate the present economic doldrums.

As a result of the drastic cutbacks in bank interest rates and corporate tax rates, "the lowest in the south Korean history," it will be difficult for south Korea to receive foreign capital investment. Several bankers expressed concern that rapid increase in money supply might lead to runaway inflation and force a quicker depreciation of the won. They said that the central bank will have to print more money to meet growing demand for loans. This money supply could push south Korea's 5.5% annual inflation rate back into a high-double digit rate. Thus, this will force the government to sharply devalue the won.

Meanwhile, cutbacks in corporate taxes under the present state of economic stagnancy will have no desired effect on quickening business enthusiasm for capital spending. This policy will aggravate government finance.

The government policy of easing its control on all commercial banks will have no effect, because the government still sets all interest rates and allocate credit to the banks.

The July 3 policies have annuled the effect of the economy-boosting measures taken just five days before the shocking "revolutionary" act of the government.

According to bank economists, time and savings deposits and receipts have continued to decline at banks and non-bank financial institutions to a remarkable extent.

The soaring momentum has weakened on the stock market, and the favorable tone of real estate dealings has diminished, apparently affected by the July 3 policies.

The most serious side-effects are seen on the uninstitutional loan market.

As the July 3 policies called for real names, an estimated 50 percent of aggregate curb loans may flow into short-term financing businesses. As a result, many small- and medium-sized enterprises which largely depend on the curb market will go bankrupt.

Due to its economic structure which relies on exports to fuel its economic growth, the south Korean economy is directly hit by the global recession. LC arrivals began to show a negative tendency in the second half of last year. There is no cure for the south Korean economy other than a business recovery in the world market. If the economic policy planners commit big mistakes in their policy decision, a great economic disaster is certain.

NOTE

Mechanism of "High Growth"

The key to south Korea's "high economic growth" was expanding exports. The following is from a statement on the Principles of the 2nd Five-Year Economic Development Plan: "Furthering industrialization by increasing exports will allow a rapid replacement of export industries and help improve the international balance of payments, making it possible to promote new investments and utilize existing facilities more fully and resulting in increased production and income."

After World War II, like other developing nations, south Korea pursued a policy of replacing imports with domestic products. However, because the domestic market was small, the factories which supplied it, continued small in scale, and it was very difficult for them to be competitive on the international market. Moreover, since south Korea had almost no raw materials to export as primary products, industries aimed at replacing imports expanded in scale.

Their productivity was raised and the export of finished products was stressed. This type of economic development required introduction of foreign capital and technology, but it made it possible for south Korea to rapidly become an exporter of industrial goods. Thus, export industries became a major key to south Korea's high growth rate.

The Chon junta's credit to export industries and financing for export played a vital role in this export promotion policy. The most important was export financing. Interest rates were very high and bank loans were often difficult to obtain, forcing industries to rely on private loans at rates of 30-50% monthly. Bank loans were also high —24.5% per annum in 1979—so, industries were given a real boost when they received export financing at only 12%. Further, corporate and income taxes were waived for materials used for export.

S. Korean Monthly "Nyosong Tong-A"

Beggars

A beggar on an overhead passage in Seoul: There are some 120 beggars on overhead passeges in Seoul. Among them about 80 were women beggars with two or three children. *(Photo: Seoul monthly "Nyosong Tong-A", January issue, 1982)*

"Walking down a street, we frequently see people begging, stretching out their hands. Why are they leading such a life? . . . . ." A south Korean woman wrote in her article to a south Korean women's monthly, "Nyosong Tong-A", which was carried in its January issue, 1982.

The life of beggars the touched upon in her article shows a part of the life of south Korean people, who are languishing under the Chon Du Hwan rule.

There are various kinds of beggars. Some beggars are begging only for food and others for money. Some beggars are begging only in markets or on overhead passages. Some are begging, selling chewing gum.

Blind beggars are infuriated when they are called beggars.

Beggars hate winter as the poor does. In winter they are unable to earn much. They like spring, when it is warm, as they can earn more.

Those beggars who beg only for food are not seen in Seoul but in the countryside, in particular, in farm villages.

In villages they are unable to get money. Instead there is a lot of food.

When beggars go about asking for alms, they are given grain or rice. When beggars happen to be hungry, they eat food given on the spot. If they are not hungry, they carry food in their bowls. What beggars can get in villages are cold rice and grain.

They can get much grain in autumn, the harvesting season. They sometimes happen to gather ears of corn, following the reapers and get barley, rice and beans. As they can't get anything except food, they lead a hand-to-mouth life. When it is cold in winter, they can't get much so they have to scrape a living, depending on stored provisions. They have nothing valuable When they get more food, than they need, they sell it to buy other things. They have no hopes for a better life.

Beggars in Cities

Those beggars who beg for money are seen in cities, including Seoul. They are mostly adolescents and adults.

One day Li Song Gu, a beggar, went to residential quarters at Songsudong, Seoul. He chose houses where he thought he could get money without fail. When he pressed the bell, almost all the houses opened the doors. But housewives were frightened to see him, as soon as they opened the doors.

Housewives in their 40's gave him copper coins, complaining. Housewives in their 30's shut the doors in front of him, while other housewives in their 20's gave him a relatively large sum of money.

Li Song Gu is 33 years old. He lost his right arm 6 years ago, when he was working at a fine powder mill. His right hand was caught in a conveyor belt. Four years have passed since he became a beggar. He has a daughter who will go to school next year.

He looked like a single and always casts a steely glance. Born in Kimpo he now lives in Palsan-dong, Yongdungpo-ku. He begs at Songsudong far from his home. He need not worry about his family members' eyes. He goes the rounds of about 150–200 houses a day from 9:30 in the morning to 5:00 in the evening.

Beggars in cities beg for money, threatening people like Li Song Gu. Li Song Gu seemed to look daggers at housewives and "begged" for money by extortion.

Beggars in markets sometimes steal clothes and visit houses from door to door to sell them.

Beggars in markets are small in number. A few of them can be seen in a market. In a market, they receive cheap underwear and socks. These beggars are given rice.

Almost all the beggars who beg for money are men, while beggars in markets women.

Orphans Used as Tools

Beggars on bridges lead a hard life. They squat on concrete all day and have to endure a stab of pain and cramps. They have to pretend to be pitiful and beg for money.

When the weather is ugly, they have to stop begging.

They begin to sit on overhead passages at 10:00 in the morning. They pretend to be pitiful in order to attract sympathy.

Kim Ki Myong, a wounded soldier, 37 years old, was the first beggar who began to squat on a concrete bridge beside the Wangshipri central market. At the time there were not many overhead passages and beggars were rare there. He was able to "earn" a large sum of money.

Kim Ki Myong was a one-legged person and won sympathy from passersby. Among beggars on overhead passages there are many disabled people. Kim Ki Myong was sent to Vietnam as an officer during the Vietnam war. After he lost his leg and returned to south Korea, he got a job. At first his colleagues were kind to him, but later they did no pay attention to him.

He was unable to work well, and finally he quit the job. He changed his job several times, but he couldn't get the amount of money he wanted. Then, he became a beggar. Recently beggars on overhead passages increased and it is difficult for him to get enough money to eke out his living.

Among the beggars there are some who use "assistants." Five or six children were used as "assistants" by a boss and inflict wounds on their heads deliberately in order to win others' sympathy. They are about 8 to 12 years old and almost all of them are orphans or homeless children. We can easily see such children in various places in Seoul. Recently Kim Ki Myong quit begging because of direct or indirect threats by other beggars. They came to Kim Ki Myong and threatened him to pay a "land rent." He could find no person to appeal to for help.

* * * * * * * * * *

There are many beggars but no measures to help them have been taken. Authorities concerned neglect them.

DPRK Places Ist at Int'l Junior Football Tournament

●The International Junior Friendship Football Tournament of Socialist Countries was held in Pyongyang, DPRK, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 24.

The tournament was participated in by the teams of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Korea (A,B).

The tournament was played in Pyongyang and Hamhung through group league matches, divided into two groups.

Follow the placing of the tournament announced at the closing ceremony:

1. Korea (A)
2. Korea (B)
3. Czechoslovakia
4. The Soviet Union
5. Hungary
6. Romania
7. Bulgaria
8. Poland

The trophy cup and gold medal were awarded to the Korean team (A), the silver medal to the Korean team (B) and the bronze medal to the Czechoslovak team.

Technical prize was awarded to footballers who displayed distinguished skill in the tournament.

●The women's volleyball team of the DPRK placed first at the 14th International Varna Summer Women's Volleyball Tournament held in Bulgaria, according to a report from Sofia on August 23.

It beat the Bulgarian rival, the European champion, 3:0 in the finals.

The tournament was participated in by the selections of the DPRK, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the GDR, Romania, etc.

●At the preliminary games in pool 2 at the Asian Junior Football Championships held in Singapore, the DPRK junior football team beat the south Korean team 5–3 in semi-finals at the Singapore State Stadium on August 12 to qualify for the finals.

The DPRK team made powerful attacks, controlling the field from the beginning. Its first goal came at the sixth minute to be followed by the second at the 20th minute. Thus it scored two goals at half time.

In the second half, team scored three more goals straight running by overpowering the south Korean team with its technical superiority, to win a thrilling victory.

In earlier games from July 31, outclassed Japan 5–0, Thailand 4–1, Indonesia 1–0 and the Philippines 4–0.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Aug. 16

- A delegation of the Central Bank of Iran headed by its governor Dr. Mohsen Noorbakhsh arrived in Pyongyang.
- A government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Behzad Nabavi, Minister of Heavy Industry, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A Jilin provincial delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Song Jiehan, Secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the CPC, arrived in Chagang Province on the invitation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.
- Jose Antonio Ferreira Alves, professor of philosophy of the Ferreira Borges Middle School of Portugal, arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 17

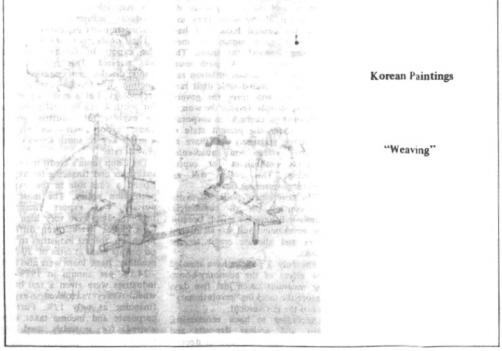
- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Xia Yan, vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and vice-Chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A health delegation of Southeast Asian countries of the World Health Organisation headed by M.A. Rahman, Director of the Programme Management Department of the Southeast Asia Region Office of the W.H.O., arrived in Pyongyang.
- Swedish freelancer Lasse Berg and his party arrived in Pyongyang.
- Tanzanian freelancer Karrim Essack arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 18

- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of its Standing Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.
- A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Ha Jong, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang for Syria.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Paintings



"Weaving"

Historical Relics of DPRK (10)

Tomb of King Tong Myong and Chongrungsa Temple

(Continued from the previous issue)

Koguryo mounds at Wangrung-dong, Mujin-ri, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang, are called the Chinpari mounds. This is because Mujin-ri, was what formerly was Chinpa-ri, Chunghwa County, South Pyongan Province. Among these mounds, two mounds are famous for their excellent landscape paintings and four azimuthal deities depicted on their walls.

The tomb named Chinpari tomb No. 10 before is presumed to have been a major tomb from its location, and has been known the tomb of King Tong Myong, the founder of the Koguryo Dynasty. However, this view was generally denied because of the following reasons: King Tong Myong founded his state in the lst century B.C. in Hwanin District, while the tomb supposed to be his was in Pyongyang, and from its structure it was supposed to belong to the early period of the 5th century. No murals were found on its walls.

In 1974, the Chinpari mounds were closely studied by Kim Il Sung University and as a result, it was concluded that the controversial tomb was that of King Tong Myong.

Newly Built Tomb Of King Tong Myong

The tomb of King Tong Myong is a caved grave with its lower part consisting of stone stairs and with its upper part covered with earth piled up in the shape of a quadrangular pyramid.

The tomb consists of a front chamber with alcoves, a chamber for the king's coffin. Formerly, it was believed that the tomb, of King Tong Myong had no murals, but murals were discovered in the tomb in 1974. Plaster on walls fell and under the plaster, splendid lotus flower patterns were found depicted on the walls.

Relics were looted from the tomb during the colonial days. As a result of the excavation, fragments of gilt and bronze crowns and earrings were discovered.

The tomb was similar in structure to those of the early period of Koguryo. The king who died about the time was King Kwanggaeto, whose tomb is located at Tsian (China), as will be clear from the existence of the famous monument erected for King Kwanggaeto (the 19th king of Koguryo). King Changsu who succeeded to the throne after King Kwanggaeto died in the later period of the 5th century. The murals in the tomb of King Tong Myong are definitely distinct from those found in the Tokhungri remains which depict figures and daily life (belonging to the same period as the tomb of King Tong Myong). From these facts, the tomb was newly erected for King Tong Myong when the capital of Koguryo was moved from Tsian to Pyongyang. Evidence to this is a large-scale temple constructed in the southern part of the tomb.

At a point 150 metres to the south from the tomb of King Tong Myong was uncovered the site of a big temple, which measures 132.8 metres from south to north and 223 metres from east to west. The temple was surrounded by galleries, outside of which there were moats.

The site of the temple can be divided into 5 sections by galleries stretching from north to south. The buildings in the first section are the central buildings, the site of an octagonal structure flanked by two buildings on both sides can be seen from inside the central gate on the southern side of the first section. In the central part there were three buildings standing in a row from east to west. The central building was the main hall of a Buddhist temple and two others were belfry and a warehouse containing sutras. Behind these buildings there was another gallery along which a long building and a small building extended northward. And close along a gallery behind them was another building.

Among the relics found there, there are roof tiles and earthenware items, on which letters were engraved. From this, the name of the temple was known to be the Chongrungsa Temple.

Influence on Japan

The octagonal building (presumed to have been a nine-storied pagoda) has features characteristic of Koguryo period buildings. The Kumgang Temple was an octagonal building built in 498 within Chongamri Castle. This octagonal building was flanked by buildings just as the octagonal building of the Chongrungsa Temple was. These two buildings are regarded as the main halls of a Buddhist temple. Behind the octagonal building there was also the main hall. The arrangement of the temple was such that there were one pagoda and three main halls. This arrangement is similar to that of the Asuka Temple, the first temple built in Japan, which was designed by an architect from Paekche.

In the past it was supposed that the arrangement of buildings as in the Chongrungsa Temple was unknown in Silla and Paekche. But recent excavation work has made it clear that the arrangement of buildings in the Hwangryongsa Temple, the largest temple in Silla, was close to that of the Chongrungsa Temple There is, however, a difference between them. In the case of the Hwangryongsa Temple, two buildings were located in front of the pagoda.

Particularly noteworthy among the temples of Paekche is the Kunsuripaesa Temple. The Kunsuripaesa Temple was famous for its buildings standing in a straight line from south to north. This form is known as the Shitennoji Temple style in Japan. In the Kunsuripaesa Temple, buildings stood symmetrically outside the east and west galleries of the main hall, as distinct from the arrangement of the Chongrungsa Temple.

The Chongrungsa Temple was erected in the early part of the 5th century beside the tomb of King Tong Myong.

According to *Samguk-sagi*, History of Three Kingdoms, a temple was built in Koguryo in 375 for the first time and nine temples were built in Pyongyang in 393. None of these temple sites have been found so far.

The Chongrungsa Temple was the oldest of all the temples where sites have been discovered. The arrangement of the buildings of the Chongrungsa Temple was copied in the building of the Kumgang Temple, and is supposed to have exerted an influence on Paekche, Silla and Japan.

On the other hand, the Chongrungsa Temple was unique and was distinct from other temples, including the Kumgang Temple, in that galleries extending from east to west divided the temple into several parts.

This feature is only found in the Chongrungsa Temple, evidence that the Chongrungsa Temple was erected in early period. The Chongrungsa Temple is identical in form with Anak Palace, which was divided into several parts by galleries extending from east to west and from south to north.

This feature common to both the Chongrungsa Temple and Anak Palace is one of the important indications that both these buildings were built in the early part of the 5th century. **(To be continued)**

The tomb of King Tong Myong

Relics of Kaesong, Ancient Capital

Taeungjon in Kwanumsa Temple

The styles of Korean Buddhist temples differ according to Buddhist sects.

In the middle ages, the biggest sects were the Kyojong and Sonjong sects. The Sonjong sect was introduced into China in 520 by Dharma and later into Korea in 784. The dissemination of the Sonjong sect marked its peak toward the end of the Silla period and then it gradually waned during the Koryo period.

The temples which belonged to the Sonjong sect had a main hall called Taeungjon, which contained a Buddha image.

During the Koryo period there were 70 temples in Kaesong. Koryo temples were different from Silla temples in some respects. Koryo temples had only one pagoda, while those of Silla two pagodas. The "Wondang" was added to the temple buildings under the Koryo Dynasty. It was the prayer hall in which the aristocrats prayed for the repose of the dead of their families. The more the state protected temples, the richer the temples became. And the result was that some temples were as large as palaces.

The most famous Taeungjon in Kaesong is that of the Kwanumsa Temple.

The Kwanumsa Temple built in 970 is now situated at Sansong-ri in Kaesong City. The Kwanumsa Temple's Taeungjon is small in scale, compared with other Taeungjons. Inside, there is a marble image of the Avalokitesvara.

Figure carved on wooden doors, eaves and ceilings are characteristic of the beauty of Korean temples. After being carved, they were decorated with coloured pattern.

Sculpture on one of the doors of this Taeungjon was left uncompleted. A legend is told about this door, which runs as follows.

* * * * * * * * * *

For the construction of the Taeungjon, the artists were gathered from all parts of the country. Among them, there was a small boy called Unna. Unna lived with his mother. So he had to leave her for the capital.

One day he was told that his mother was ill. He was very anxious and wanted to return home. But his request was checked by the monks and aristocrats, who were so selfish. They made little account of the boy's wishes but valued only his talent.

In agony and sorrow, he had to continue to work on the construction site. Several days later, he heard that his mother had died.

Poor Unna was in the depths of sadness. At last, he cut off his own right arm with a graver. Thus, the young sculptor was able to go back to his home.

The sculpture on the door which he couldn't complete, is still there as it was. Sympathizing with the boy who was a very good sculptor, people have kept the unfinished door as it was.

(Continued from page 6)

Aug. 20
- A Burmese dance troupe headed by Thein Sein, Director of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A government cultural delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Ang Kyaw Myint, Minister of Information and concurrently Minister of Culture, arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 21
- An agreement of economic and technical cooperation and trade was signed in Pyongyang between the governmetns of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Aug. 23
- A Czechoslovak swimming team arrived in Pyongyang.
- A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Eugen Kattner arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 24
- Fukuda Hajime, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Youth and Children's Department of the Japan Socialist Party, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) headed by Richard Pestalozzi, its vice-Chairman, arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 25
- A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.
- Ouchi Noriaki, researcher of the International Institute of the Juche Idea arrived in Pyongyang.
- A 1983 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Sternly Punish Chon Junta For Its Heavy Dependence On U.S., Japan

— Declaration of Kangwon National University Students —

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is the full text of a declaration issued by students of Kangwon National University when they staged an anti-American on-campus demonstration and burned a Stars and Stripes in April: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

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Fellow students of Kangwon University!

Fellow youngsters with a burning spirit of this land!

Have you seen the brutalities committed by the fascists? Do you hear people groan with anguish? Have you forgotten the Massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju?

Unabated People's Struggles

This land is now filled with people's grudges against military boots. The Chon Du Hwan fascist group, a blood-thirsty regime, is throttling the people with their devilish hands.

But, the realization of the people that they will certainly join in the stream of history, inspires them to wage more courageous struggles. The fighting spirit of the people is spreading like wildfire.

People's acts of resistance in the late 70s, such as the 1978 struggle of female workers of Tong-il Textile Company, the 1979 Y.H. affair, and the 1980 violent labour action of the Kangwon Coal Mining Company in Sabuk City, arose because of the contradictions of the anti-popular comprador economy which had relied on foreign capital, mainly U.S. and Japanese capital ever since the Syngman Rhee regime was established.

The Pak regime ended with the October 26 incident. At that time we hoped that the large-scale popular movement which started with the April 19 student revolution, would develop more vigorously in the 80s and that our goal of establishing a society of genuine freedom, democracy and justice would be realized.

The local comprador bourgeoisie and the Chon military group knew well what the workers, farmers as well as students who joined them later, wanted. But they carried out the December 12 coup (the army purge) in an attempt to resolve the intensifying contradictions within the ruling Establishment, contradictions which had accumulated during and after the Pak era. With that incident, their familiar cause "national security" lost its meaning.

The Chon junta purged a great number of students, workers, conscientious intellectuals in the May 17 action, and committed unpardonable crimes by slaughtering fellow countrymen in Kwangju.

Since then, the junta has built up in a more open way a comprador economic structure while covering up all its crimes. It is cracking down on people's struggles for the right to existence and for freedom, resorting to force and violence.

When the Chon junta started the so-called "fifth republic", it had the legislative council, an unprecedented irrational machine, revise the labour laws and purged labour union leaders in what it called "a purification drive" and barbarously suppressed labour unions, organizations of workers for their right to life.

Labour disputes numbered 104 in 1981, including those related to obstruction of trade union activities, extention of working hours, delays in payments of wages, physical examination of female workers and so on.

An increase in the amount of dishonored bills is also due to economic disruptions caused by the Chon junta. In 1981, in Seoul alone, a total of 212 enterprises (77 corporations and 135 self-employed enterprises) dishonored the bills issued by them, producing a large number of unemployed people.

A growing unemployment rate, low wages, longer working hours and overdue wages are farther worsening the situation of already poverty-stricken workers.

On the other hand, there is no recession for businesses catering for the rich. The number of street vendors has been steadily on the rise. The Chon junta is making desperate efforts to conceal these contradictions and problems.

What does this mean? This means that a 5.7 percent growth rate and a 44.7 percent price hike are a heavy burden on the people and that what they call "development" is only for a small number of anti-popular comprador elements.

Elsewhere, the national economy is getting worse in its external relations ever-increasing foreign debts, stagnation of exports, declining orders for construction projects overseas, a high rate of the burden of foreign debts on the people, deficits in the invisible trade account, and mounting deficits in the current trade account.

Stern Punishment On Chon Junta

Economic problems arising from our country's economic dependence on foreign countries are not new, and are sure to continue. The Chon fascist group is making the situation even worse by following subordinate economic policies and relying upon foreign countries.

"High economic growth" is nothing but an empty slogan aimed at covering up the comprador economic structure. The Chon junta tries to deceive the people with this theory, while further strengthening ties with the United States and Japan, and seeking permanent division of our country.

We must sternly punish the present junta and all the other anti-people forces in the name of people.

Let the present regime resign, which is engrossed in ceaseless power struggles and which is resorting to systematic suppression and is weltering in the depths of filthy corruption.

The junta talks about "national security" in an attempt to suppress the people. But the junta is not qualified to talk about "national security" as is clear from the December 12 incident. It sticks to the policy of division.

The decision to host the Olympic Games shows its dirty approach to the reunification issue. A total of $2.3 billion foreign loans is needed to finance the Olympics. It is too clear who is to pay for it in the end.

Our analysis of reality is scientific, and our action is based on a cool-headed judgement. The fascist group is keeping a strict watch on the campus, leaving no stones unturned to put down students' actions. It uses mass media to alienate the student movement from the popular mass movement. This is the last struggle of the fascists, or what else is it?

It's Time to Fight

Fellow students, are you ready to fight the anti-people fascist group? Can't you believe yet that the present junta, now driven into a corner, is sure to collapse? It is high time we advanced forward to restore democracy to this land, to liberate the languishing people, to do away with the parasites in this age of national division and to save freedom from suppression.

Long live campus democracy!

Long live our struggle for democracy!

Long live our anti-fascist anti-American struggle!

SLOGANS:

1. Yankees go home!
2. For 3 labour rights!
3. For campus freedom!
4. Against the law on assembly and demonstration!
5. Overthrow the fascist system!
6. Let mass media destroy themselves!

ACTION PROGRAMME: We urge all the students of Kangwon National University to take the following actions from today.

1. To continuously paint our slogans and scribble our demands on the walls.
2. To strengthen activities to utilize facilities for copying printed matters.
3. To hold silent demonstrations (after tomorrow, students will never enter any school buildings but will stage silent demonstrations in groups in front of the Students' Hall or the library building).
4. If the school authorities announce a campus closure, students will stage a demonstration in front of the Myongdong Provincial Hall, shouting, "Yankees, Go Home!"

SONGS: "Marching Forward"

Japs and Yankees run this country,

Brothers, we all hate fascism and comprador,

March on, march on and march on,

Out of the dark ness,

To win back what is ours . . .

Other songs such as "Song for Justice", "Predecessors", "Song of Students," "Our Hope is Reunification", etc. will be also sung.

On Behalf of All the Anti-U.S. Students in Kangwon National University

Anti-Fascist

Appeal to Chondoists In S. Korea & Overseas

Here is a gist of an appeal to the Chondoists in south Korea and overseas, which was adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party:

The biggest matter of concern for the fellow Chondoists at the congress hall overflowing all along with patriotic spirit was to accomplish the cause of national reunification at an early date and realise the age-old aspirations of "defence of the country and peace to people" on a nation-wide scale.

U.S. imperialists who crawled into south Korea under the mask of "liberator" to lord it over as the new colonial ruler, have reduced south Korea to their complete colony with a tight hold on all the political and military, economic and cultural arteries, viciously trampling upon the ardent desire of the compatriots of the south for sovereignty and independence.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must be expelled from the sacred soil of our fatherland and only this promises a new era of independence and democratisation aspired after so ardently by the compatriots in the south and guarantees the day of national reunification, the earnest desire of the whole nation.

The fellow Chondoists who truly value the destiny of the country and the nation, whether they reside in south Korea or overseas, propertied or unpropertied, must all turn out on to the road of anti-U.S., national salvation and fight daringly to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from the southern land.

The struggle for overthrowing the military fascist clique of traitor Chon Du Hwan is a part of the struggle for ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is a truculent human-butcher who, serving the U.S. imperialists as a despicable lackey, acts the executor of the colonial rule and suppresses in cold blood the just patriotic struggle of the compatriots of the south, and a despicable traitor who has committed unpardonable, most grave crimes ever known against the nation.

The fellow Chondoists in the south who ardently love the country should wage an undaunted struggle to remove traitor Chon Du Hwan, the rare traitor and fascist-maniac, and do away with all the fascist laws and suppressive machines.

You should fight resolutely for the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and religion and for the freedom of political activities of all the political parties and organisations, and for an unconditional and immediate release of all the illegally arrested political prisoners including Kim Dae Jung.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of reunification, fully conforms to the three principles of national reunification and correctly reflects the objective realities of our country and the will and interests of the people of all strata; it is a most fair and reasonable program of reunification which is acceptable to anyone who desires reunification.

For the establishment of the DCRK, an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceloving reunified fatherland, a great unity of all the political parties, groupings and people of all strata must be achieved, irrespective of difference in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief, under the banner of national reunification and, to this end, you must unite and cooperate with the communists, first of all.

Chondoists in the northern half have been able to make a worthy contribution to the building of a new fatherland and realise their old aspirations for an earthly paradise by collaborating with the communists.

We earnestly appeal to all the fellow Chondoists in south Korea and overseas to take the road of alliance and collaboration with the communists without hesitation and turn out as one man for the formation of a great national united front in close unity with all political parties, groupings and compatriots of all walks of life.

When all the fellow Chondoists and compatriots, brothers and sisters, at home and abroad unite in one body and staunchly wage the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle with united strength, the U.S. imperialists will surely be expelled from south Korea and the glorious day will certainly come when our 50 million fellow countrymen will hug each other in the plaza of reunification.

(Continued from page 1)

Japanese Government to an apology to be made to the Democratic Poeple's Republic of Korea which he called the "true homeland of the Korean people."

The essence of the Japanese history textbook controversy lies in the bid of the present Japanese reactionary ruling quarters to whitewash the aggressive crimes committed by Japanese imperialism, defend them and make ideological preparations for a reinvasion of Korea and the rest of Asia, vice-Chairman Li commented.

He further said:

"As a matter of common knowledge, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles today are stretching the tentacles of aggression to south Korea. They are scheming to restore the erstwhile position of masters in south Korea, openly speaking of the 'community of the destinies of Japan and south Korea.'

Calling such moves an attempt to revive the "Greater Asian Co-prosperity Sphere," the Chongryun statement observed the distorted descriptions of Japan's aggressive policy behavior before and during the last world war were intended to "educate again the rising generation in militarism."

The Chongryun statement strongly reminded the Japanese that the Asian peoples, including the Koreans, today are not what they were yesterday.

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